Numb. 468.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From November 24. to December 1. 1737.

Continuation of the Subject in our laſt.

IN the two former papers, the writer endeavoured to prove, by hiſtorical facts, the fatal dangers that neceſſarily attend a Reſtraint on freedom of ſpeech and the liberty of the preſs: upon which the following Reflection naturally occurs, viz. THAT WHOEVER ATTEMPTS TO SUPPRESS EITHER OF THOSE, OUR NATURAL RIGHTS, OUGHT TO BE REGARDED AS AN ENEMY TO LIBERTY AND THE CONSTITUTION. *An inconveniency is always to be ſuffered, when it cannot be removed without introducing a worſe.*

I proceed in the next place to inquire into the nature of the Engliſh Laws in relation to libelling: To acquire a juſt idea of Them, the knowledge of hiſtory is neceſſary, and the genius and diſpoſition of the Prince is to be conſidered, in whoſe time They were introduced and put in practice.

To infuſe into the minds of the people an ill opinion of a juſt adminiſtration, is a crime that deſerves no mercy: But to expoſe the evil deſigns or weak management of a magiſtrate is the duty of every member of ſociety. Yet King *James* I. thought it an unpardonable preſumption in the ſubject to pry into the *arcana imperij*. He imagined that the people ought to believe the authority of the government infallible, and that their ſubmiſſion ſhould be implicit. It may therefore be reaſonably preſumed that the judgment of the *Star-chamber* concerning libels, was influenced by his Majeſty's notions of government. No law could be better framed to prevent people from publiſhing their thoughts on the adminiſtration, than that which makes no diſtinction whether a libel be true or falſe. It is not pretended that any ſuch deciſion is to be found in our books before this reign. That is not at all to be wondered at. King *James* was the firſt of the britiſh Monarchs that laid claim to a *divine right*.

It was a refined piece of policy in *Auguſtus Cæſar*, when he propoſed a law to the Senate, whereby invectives againſt private men were to be puniſhed as treaſon. The Pill was finely gilded and eaſily ſwallowed. But the *Romans* ſoon found, that the preſervation of their characters was only a pretext; To preſerve inviolable the ſacred name of *Cæſar* was the real deſign of the law. They quickly jumped on the intended conſequence; if it be treaſon to libel a private perſon, *it cannot be leſs than blaſphemy to ſpeak ill of the Emperor*. Perhaps it may not appear a too refined conjecture, That the *Star-chamber* acted on the ſame views with *Auguſtus*, when They gave that deciſion which made it criminal to publiſh truth of a private perſon as well as of a magiſtrate. I am the more inclined to this conjecture from a Paſſage in Lord Chief Juſtice *Richardſon's* Speech in the *Star-chamber* againſt Mr. *Prynn*, who was proſecuted there for a libel. "*If ſubjects have an ill Prince, marry what is the remedy? They muſt pray to God to forgive him.*" *Mr.* Prynn *ſaith they were three* worthy *Romans, that conſpired* "*to murder* Nero. *This is moſt horrible!*" Tremendous Wickedneſs! indeed my Lord. Where ſlept the thunder, when theſe three deteſtable *Romans*, unawed by the ſacred Majeſty of the Diadem, with hands ſacrilegious and accurſed took away the precious life of that IMPERIAL WOLF, *the Lord's anointed*, Who had murdered his own mother, Who had put to death *Seneca* and *Burrhus*, his two beſt friends and benefactors, Who was drenched in the blood of Mankind, and wiſhed and endeavoured to extirpate the human race? I think his Lordſhip has clearly explained the true intent and meaning of the *Star-chamber* doctrine. It centers in the moſt abjectively paſſive obedience.

The puniſhment for writing Truth is Pillory, loſs of ears, branding the face with hot irons, fine and impriſonment at the diſcretion of the court. Nay, the puniſhment is to be heightned in proportion to the Truth of the facts contained in the libel. But if this monſtrous doctrine could have been ſwallowed down by that *worthy* Jury, who were on the Trial of the ſeven Biſhops, proſecuted for a libel in the reign of King *James* II, the liberties of *Britain*, in all human probability, had been loſt, and popery and ſlavery eſtabliſhed in the three kingdoms.

This was a cauſe of the greateſt expectation and importance that ever came before the Judges in *Weſtminſter-hall*. The Biſhops had petitioned the King, *That he would be graciouſly pleaſed not to inſiſt upon their reading in the churches His Majeſty's declaration for liberty of conſcience*; BECAUSE IT WAS FOUNDED ON A DISPENSING POWER DECLARED ILLEGAL IN PARLIAMENT. *And They ſaid that they could not, in prudence, honour or conſcience, ſo far make themſelves parties to It.* In the information, exhibited by the Attorney-General, the Biſhops were charged with writing and publiſhing a falſe malicious and ſeditious libel (*under pretence of a petition*) in Diminution of the King's Prerogative, & contempt of his Government.

Sawyer and *Finch* were among the Biſhop's Counſel. The former had been Attorney- the latter Solicitor-General. In theſe ſtations they had ſerved the Court only too well. They were turned out becauſe they refuſed to ſupport the diſpenſing power. *Powis* and *Williams*, who ſtood in their places, had great advantages over them, by reflecting on the precedents and proceedings while they were of the King's Counſel. —— *What was good law for* Sidney *and others, ought to be law for the Biſhops: God forbid that, in a Court of Juſtice, any ſuch diſtinction ſhould be made.* —— *Williams* took very indecent liberties with the Prelates, who were obliged to appear in Court. He reproached Them with acting repugnant to their doctrine of paſſive obedience. He remembred Them of their preaching againſt himſelf, and ſtirring up their Clergy to libel him in their ſermons. For *Williams* had been, for many years, a bold pleader in all cauſes againſt the court. He had been Speaker in two ſucceſſive Parliaments, and a Zealous Promoter

moter of the Bill of Exclusion. *Jefferies* fined him 10,000*l.* for having licensed, in the preceding reign, by Virtue of an order of the House of Commons, the printing of *Dangerfield's* Narrative, which charged the Duke of *York* with conspiracies of a *Black Complexion*. This Gentleman had no principles, was guided by his own interests, so wheeled about to the Court.

The King's Counsel having produced their evidences as to the publication of the petition, The Question, then to be debated, was, whether it contained Libellous Matter or no.

It was *Argued*, in substance, for the Bishops, That the Matter could not be libellous, because It was true. Sir *Robert Sawyer* makes use of the words *false* and *libellous* as synonymous terms, through the whole course of his Argument, and so does Mr. *Finch*: Accordingly They proceeded to shew by the votes and journals of the Parliament, which were brought from the Tower to the Court, That the Kings of *England* in no age had any power to dispense with or set aside the laws of the land; And consequently the Bishop's petition, which denied that his Majesty had a dispensing power, could not be deemed false or libellous, Or in contempt or diminution of the King's Prerogative, as no such power was ever annexed to it. This was the foundation laid down thro' the whole course of the Debate, and which guided and governed the Verdict.

It was strongly *Urged* in behalf of the King. That the Only Point to be looked into was, whether the Libel be reflecting or scandalous, and not whether it be true or false. That the Bishops had injured and affronted the King by presuming to prescribe to him their Opinions in matters of Government. That, under pretence of delivering a petition, They come and tell his Majesty He has commanded an illegal Thing. That by such a proceeding, They threw dirt in the King's face, and so were Libellers with a Witness.

Previous to the opinions of the Judges, it will be necessary to give the Reader a short sketch of their Characters. *Wright* was brought on the King's-Bench and made Chief Justice, as a proper Tool to support the dispensing power. *Rapin*, mentioning this Trial, calls *Holloway* a Creature of the Court; but that excellent Historian was mistaken in this particular. *Powell* was a Judge of Obstinate Integrity: *His Obstinacy gained Him immortal Honour.* *Allibone* was a professed Papist and had not taken the Tests, consequently he was no Judge and his Opinion of no authority. *Wright* in his Charge called the petition a libel, and declared that any thing which disturbs the Government is within the Case *de libellis famosis* [the *Star chamber* Doctrine] *Holloway* told the Jury, that the end and intention of every action is to be considered, and that, as the Bishops had *no ill Intention* in delivering their petition, it could not be deemed MALICIOUS OR LIBELLOUS. *Powell* declared that falsehood and malice are two essential qualities of a Libel, which the Prosecutor is obliged to prove. *Allibone* replied upon *Powell*, That we are not to measure things from any Truth they have in themselves, but from the Aspect they have on the Government; for that every tittle of a libel may be true and yet be a libel still.

The compass of this paper would not admit me to quote the opinions of the Judges, at length. But I have endeavoured, with the strictest regard to Truth, to give the Substance and Effect of them.

It has been generally said that the Judges, in this Trial, were equally divided in their Opinions. But we shall find a Majority on the Bench in favour of the Bishops, when we consider that the cause as to *Allibone* was *coram non judice*.

Here then is a *Late* Authority which sets aside, Destroys, and Annuls the Doctrine of the *Star-chamber*, reported by Sir *Edward Coke* in his Case *de libellis famosis*.

Agreeable to this late *impartial* Decision, is the *Civil-Law* concerning libels. It is there said, that *calumniari est* falsa *crimina dicere*, and not *vera crimina dicere*: And therefore a writing, that only insinuates a falsehood, and does not directly assert it, cannot come under the denomination of a libel. *Non libellus famosus quoad accusatum, quia non constat directis assertionibus, in quibus venit verum aut falsum quod OMNINO requirit libellus famosus.* In those cases, where the design to injure does not evidently appear from the nature of the words, It is incumbent on the Plaintiff to prove the malice by other circumstances. *Animus injuriandi non præsumitur & incumbit injuriato eum probare.*

These resolutions of the *Roman* Lawyers bear so great a conformity to the sentiments of *Powell* and *Holloway*, that it seems they had Them in view when they gave their opinions: Sir *Robert Sawyer* makes several glances at Them in his argument. But, throwing that *Supposition* out of the question, Natural Equity, on which the *Civil Law* is founded [*the principle of passive Obedience Always excepted*] would have directed any impartial man of common understanding to the same decision.

The Remainder in our next.

From the White-Hall Evening-Post.

SIR, *London, July* 21. 1737.

I Send you enclos'd a very remarkable Letter concerning the late cruel Usage of a poor old Woman in *Bedfordshire*, who was suspected of being a Witch. You will see by it, that the late Law for Abolishing the Act against Witches, has not abolish'd the Credulity of the Country People; but I hope it has made proper Provision for punishing their Barbarity on such Occasions. *I am*, SIR, *Yours*, &c. A. B.

Extract of a Letter *about the Tryal of a* WITCH.

SIR, Oakely, *Three Miles from* Bedford.

THE People here are so prejudiced in the Belief of *Witches*, that you would think your self in *Lapland*, was you to hear their ridiculous Stories. There is not a Village in the Neighbourhood but has Two or Three. About a Week ago I was present at the Ceremony of Ducking a Witch; a particular Account of which may not perhaps be disagreeable to you.

And Old Woman of about 60 Years of Age, had long lain under an Imputation of Witchcraft; who, being willing (for her own sake and her Childrens) to clear her self, consented to be duck'd; and the Parish Officers promised her a Guinea, if she should sink: The Place appointed for the Operation was in the River *Ouse* by a Mill; there were, I belive 500 Spectators: About Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, the Woman came, and was tied up in a wet Sheet, all but her Face and Hands; her Toes were tied close together, as were also her Thumbs, and her Hands tied to the Small of her Legs: They fasten'd a Rope about her Middle, and then pulled off her Cap to search for Pins, (for their Notion is, if they have but one Pin about 'em, they won't sink.

When all Preliminaries were settled, she was thrown in; but, unhappily for the poor Creature, she floated; tho' her Head was all the while under Water: Upon this there was a confus'd Cry, *A Witch! a Witch! Drown her! Hang her!* She was in the Water about 1 Minute and a half; and was then taken out, half drowned; when she had recovered Breath, the Experiment was repeated Twice more, but with the same Success; for she floated each Time; which was a plain Demonstration of Guilt to the ignorant Multitude: For notwithstanding the poor Creature was laid down upon the Grass, speechless, and almost dead, they were so far from shewing her any Pity or Compassion, that they strove who should be the most forward in loading her with Reproaches. Such is the dire Effect of popular Prejudice! As for my Part, I stood against the Torrent, and when I had cut the Strings which tied her, had her carried back to the Mill, and endeavoured to convince the People of the uncertainty of the Experiment, and offered to lay Five to One, that any Woman of her Age, so tied up in a loose Sheet, would float; but all to no purpose, for I was very near being mob'd. Some time after, the Woman came out; and one of the Company happen'd to mention another Experiment to try a Witch, which was, to weigh her against the *Church Bible*; for a Witch, it seems, could not outweigh it. I immediately seconded that Motion (as thinking it might be of Service to the poor Woman) and made use of an Argument which (tho' as weak as * King *James*'s for their not sinking)

* K. JAMES's *Argument why* Witches *would not sink was this*; They had renounced their *Baptism by Water*, and therefore the *Water* would not receive them.

sinking) had some Weight with the People; for I told them if she was a Witch, she certainly dealt with the Devil; and as the Bible was undoubtedly the *Word of God*, it must weigh more than all the *Works of the Devil*. This seem'd reasonable to several; and those that did not think it so, could not answer it: At last, the Question was carried, and she was weighed against the Bible; which weighing about Twelve Pound, she outweighed it. This convinced some and staggered others; but the P---n, who believed through thick and thin, went away fully assured, that she was a Witch, and endeavoured to inculcate that Belief into all others.

I am, SIR, *Your very humble Servant.*

A small SQUIB *for the* First *of* August, 1737.

I.

WHAT Thunder is that which breaks from the *Park*,
Proclaiming the Joy of the Nation?
O, this is the Day true Protestants mark
For HANOVER's happy Accession.

II.

But this is not all, for now Sir, we hear
That Bliss is extended still further;
AUGUSTA the Fair is Heaven's great Care;
And her Highness this Morn is a Mother.

III.

Tho' 'tis not a Prince, we'll count it no less;
Some brave *English* Soul in a Woman;
Who knows but it may be another Queen BESS;
To humble the *Spaniard* and *Roman*.

IV.

Or else a Queen ANN, to reign o'er the Main,
That MARLBOROUGHS ne'er may be wanting;
Let all our young Heroes go make the Campain,
Instead of soft Ease and Gallanting.

Edinburgh, Sept. 1. The reading and not reading the late Act of Parliament in relation to Capt. Porteous, has been productive of no less than twelve or fourteen Pamphlets already; so that if the Spirit of Pamphleteering continues, the Dispute may, before August next, become as voluminous as the Bangorian Controversy in England, which, when collected, amount to above seventeen Volumes in Octavo.

The Magistrates and Council of this City have made an Act against the illegal, tho' too-much practis'd Offence of throwing Stones, Mud, and other Garbage at the proper Officers of the Law, the City Guard, and the common Executioner, when in the Exercise of their Duty, at lawful and publick Executions of Criminals, discharging the foolish and idle Practice, under the Penalty of being scourg'd by the Hand of the Common Hangman, and suffering a Year's Imprisonment; and for the better discovering such Offender, have offered a Reward of 5 l. Sterling to any Person or Persons who shall discover, or cause to be discovered, any of them, so that they be convicted of the above Trespass; and ordered the said Act to be printed and published in the City and Suburbs, and in South and North Leith, that none may pretend Ignorance.

London, Sept. 8. We hear there is a Deputation going out by the Dorothy, Capt. Douglas, to constitute a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons on the Island of Montserrat; and that James Watson, Esq; of the said Island is appointed Provincial Grand Master of the Leward Islands.

On Monday and Tuesday the Yorkshire Drover (who is to run or walk one Mile between Holloway and Islington Workhouse, 400 times in six Days, for a Wager of 100 l.) went 138 Miles, which he had done by Six o'Clock last Night. And

Yesterday he continued walking, when he performed more than his Proportion for one Day's Walk.

A Letter from Schaffhausen, Sept. 11.

'We know not what Credit to give to the News we receive from Geneva. Most of the Letters we get from thence vary according as the Writers of them are more or less attach'd to either Party. All that we know for certain is, that every thing continues in great Confusion there. The Deputies of Zurich and Berne have not as yet been able to do any Good by their Mediation, because of the high Demands made by the Malecontents, and from which they will not desist: They have appropriated to themselves most of the publick Employments, and turn'd out Messieurs Gallatin and Deodati, who were Post-Masters of Geneva.'

Custom-House, New-York, *Novemb.* 21. *Entred in.*
Cannon, and Bosch from Rhode-Island.

Entred out. Seabrook for New-Jersey, Gilbert for Bermuda, Lawrence for Maryland, Ratsey, & Wadell for Jamaica, Hill to Dublin, Robinson for Lisbon.

Cleared. Haviland to Ireland, Bourdet to Bristol, Farmer, and Bryant to London, Bennet to N. Providence, Lawrence to Maryland, Cornell to R. Island, Mott to Boston.

PHILADELPHIA.

On Monday Night last, one *Matthew Quigley*, was found lying in the Street, near his Master's Door, bleeding, groaning, and unable to speak, and when carried into the House, was found to have a very bad Wound near the right side of the Top of his Head, a small wound near the root of his right Ear, the Skin graz'd on his Face, his right Wrist very much bruis'd or crush'd, & had a Cut across the inside of it: He languish'd till 8 a Clock the same Morning and then died. 'Tis suppos'd he receiv'd his Wounds and Bruises by a Fall.

On Monday Night last, a Fire broke out in a Stable, belonging to Mr. *Joseph Turner*, and burnt the same with most of the Hay contain'd in it, but was extinguish'd without any Damage to the Neighbouring Houses; its said it was occasion'd by the carelessness of a Negroe who carry'd a Candle into the Stable without a Lanthorn.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, *Entred In.*
Snow Ann and Mary, Burgis Hall, from Burlington.
Ship Bacchus, John Deveril, from Bristol.

Entred out.
Sloop Martha and Mary, Samuel Cooper, for Barbadoes.
Ship William, John Carter, for Lisbon.

Cleared.
Ship John & Anna, James Shirley, to Plymouth.
Brigt. Warren, Thomas Galt, to Jamaica.
Ship Tryal, Robert Brown, to Dublin.
Sloop Sarah, Samuel Parsons, to So. Carolina.
Brigt. Richard & Elizabeth, John Howell, to Antigua.
Snow Seneca, John Jones, to Barbadoes.
Ship Neptune, Robert Anderson, to Cadiz.
Brigt. Diligence, Alexander Gordon, to Aberdeen.
Ship James & Elizab. John Andrews, to Londonderry.
----- Neptune, John Reeve, to Lisbon.
Ship Constantine, Edward Wright, to London.
Brigt. Debby, George Stewart, to Antigua.
Sloop Susannah, John Chickering, to Boston.
Snow Jane & Margaret, Nathaniel Magee, to Lisbon.
Ship Dragon, William Neate, to Jamaica.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship *Bacchus*, *John Deveril*, Master, from *Bristol*:

A PARCEL of Likely SERVANTS, to be Sold by said *Deverill*, on Board said Vessel, now lying at *William Fishbourn*'s Wharffe.

RUN away on the 12th of Novemb. *past, from the Subscriber, living in* Sussex *County, an* Irish *Servant Man named* David Finly, *by Trade a Blacksmith, of middle stature, short dark Hair, and hath a scar on the right side of his upper Lip about an Inch long, which scar is up and down or Perpendicular: Was Clothed when he went away, with a checker'd Shirt, a blue and white stripp'd flannel Jacket, a seersucker Vest lin'd with Linnen, a white duroy close bodied Coat, a white old great Coat, a pair of white stockings newly footed, and a pair of ozenbrigs Trowsers. He rode on a white Horse, that has but one Eye.*

Whoever secures the said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Three Pounds *Reward, and reasonable Charges paid by* John Shankland.

VERY GOOD LIVE GEESE FEATHERS: To be Sold very cheap by JOHN BOYD in *Market-street, Philadelphia.*

ON the 23d Day of this Inst. at Night, in the School-House standing on the Plantation of *Edward Kimble*, in the Township of *Springfield*, County of *Burlington*, there was a Chest broke open, and a grey flower'd Damask Banyan lin'd with Tammy, made to wear either Side outwards, 2 light colour'd broad-cloth Coats, one of them full trimm'd, the other lin'd with light colour'd Silk Poplin that is pretty well worn; a good beaver Hat, a pair of thread Stockings and several other Things taken away.

Whoever discovers the Thief so that he may be brought to Justice, and the Things had again, shall have *Three Pounds* Reward, paid by *William Sorsby*, School-Mast.

Philadelphia, Novemb. 29. 1737.

TO BE SOLD,

BY WILLIAM ATTWOOD, in *Front-street*, *Philadelphia*, on reasonable Terms, a likely Negroe Man, fit to be imploy'd in Country Business.

To be Sold by JAMES RENAUDET, in *High-street*, next Door to *Owen Owen's*;

CHOICE Canary Wine, at a very moderate Price, by five Gallons, or any other quantity, not less than a quart; and very good Claret Wine: Also very good Chocolate, Citron, Raisins, Loaf-Sugar, Coffee and Pepper by the dozen.

STray'd or Stolen on the 4th past, at Night, from the *Indian King* in *Market-Street*, a Sorrel Mare, with a bald Face, and flaxen Mane and Tail, branded E G on the near Buttock, shod all round, has a hole in one of her fore Hoofs, is a natural Pacer.

Whoever secures her so that she may be had again, shall be well rewarded by *Owen Owen.*

RUN away on the 14th Inst. from *Peter Rose* of *Burlington*, an *Irish* Servant Man, named *James Hagen*, lusty and tall, of red Complexion, aged about 35 Years. Had on a dark-colour'd Coat with metal Buttons, a lacing Jacket, an ozenbrigs Shirt, and a speckled Shirt, one of his Shoes patch'd; cotton Stockings and yarn Stockings. He is in Company with a short young Woman, that has a hump back.

Whoever will secure the said Servant, and convey him to his Master, shall have *Forty Shillings* Reward with reasonable Charges, paid by *Peter Rose.*

Philadelphia, Novemb. 24. 1737.

RUN away on the 18*th past, from* Henry Smith *of* Tulpahocken, *in* Lancaster *County, the two following Servants*, viz.

One named John Impy, *aged about* 22 *Years, fair Complexion, black Hair, but 'tis supposed he will cut it off and wear a Wig that he has taken with him.*

The other is a Welch *Lad, about* 18 *Years of Age, speaks good English, and is of a fair Complexion.*

They broke open their Master's Store, and took from thence all his wearing Cloaths, two Silk Jackets and Breeches, a good Cloth Coat and Breeches, three or four Holland Shirts, eight or nine ozenbrigs Shirts, two Pair of Stockings, the one pair Silk, the other worsted, very good shoes, two pair of Silver Buckles, a good Hat, several Yards of Kersey and Stroud, ten or eleven good Skins dress'd, and some others in the Hair, two Dozen of Knives, a Pound of Vermilion, with a parcel of Wampum. They have also taken a bay Horse about 13 *Hands high, branded* SH *on the near Buttock, a very small Star in his Forehead, the lower Part of his near Forefoot is white. And a brown bay Mare, about* 12 *Hands high, and has a Fistula on her Shoulder not quite cured, with two good new Saddles and Bridles, and 'tis thought* John Impy *will take upon him to be a Gentleman and make the other his Man.*

Whoever takes up and secures the said Servants and Goods, so that they may be had again, shall have Three Pounds *Reward for each Servant, and reasonable Charges paid, by the abovesaid* Henry Smith, *or by* Edward Shippen *in* Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

BY *John Ogden*, Tanner, in *Chesnut-Street*, *Philadelphia*, very reasonably, a Negroe Man that can Work at the Tanners Trade, and some part of the Curriers Trade: And also a Negroe Girl about seven or eight Years old, this Country Born.

To be SOLD,

BY John Brientnall *in* Chesnut-Street, *Tenter-hooks for Fullers, a choice parcel of Spectacles, and Pocket Compasses.*

RUN away on the 12th *Instant, from* William Fishbourn, *an* English *Servant Man, named* James Butler, *a House-Carpenter by Trade, but has been used to the Sea, of middle Stature, smooth Face, fresh colour'd, has a blackish Mark under one of his Eyes (by a blow in the Night) his Hair cut off, and wears a Woollen Cap under an old Hat, (if he has not got another.) Had on, a dark coarse Cloth Pea Jacket lined with blue Woollen Cloth, a dark colour'd Broad-Cloth Vest, lined with dark Shalloon, a Linnen Jacket, a pair of Leather Breeches, and has taken another pair of Breeches with him, old check'd Shirts, and a pair of old Shoes and Stockings: He came hither last Year from* Bristol, *with Capt.* Bromadge, *and attempted to run away last Fall for* Cape-Fear.

Whoever secures the said Servant so that his Master may have him again, if within 10 *Miles of this City, shall have* Ten Shillings, *if* 20, Twenty Shillings, *and if* 40, Forty Shillings *Reward, and reasonable Charges paid by*

Philad. Nov. 17. 1737. William Fishbourn.

ALL Persons indebted to *William Bickley* of *Burlington*, are hereby required to make Payment on or before the First Day of *March* next, or they shall be sued, by *William Bickley.*

CHOICE good CANARY, *or* SACK, *to be sold very Cheap, by the Pipe, quarter Cask, Gallon, or Quart, by* Evan Morgan, *Cooper, over against Mr.* Turner's *in* Front-Street, *and opposite to the Still and Blue-Ball in* King-Street, *commonly call'd* Water-Street; *also a Pinnace-built Boat, fit for a Passage Boat, to* Burlington, Bristol, *or* Trenton.

N. B. *Any of his Friends who have Borrow'd* Milton's *Paradise Regain'd and several other Poems, or the Bishop of* London's *three Pastoral Letters, bound together, will oblige him if they will be so kind as to return them.*

TAKEN away from the Snow *Warren*, at *Thomas Austin's* Wharffe, about seven Weeks ago, a Yawl about 15 Foot long, with the Starboard side of her Taffarrel broke off. Whoever secures the said Yawl and returns her, shall have *Twenty Shillings*, paid by

SAMUEL PARR.

LATELY IMPORTED,

And to be sold, by Samuel Neave, *at his Store near* Fishbourn's *Wharffe, in* Water-Street.

KERSEYS, Broad Cloths and Trimmings in Suits, Blankets, Camblets, Calimancoes, striped and plain Fustians, Chints, Silk and Linnen Handkerchiefs, double and single Sletias, Muslins, coloured Threads, Silk, Cotton and Thread Laces, Non-so-pretties, Tapes, Gartering, Silk Ferit, and Quality, Men and Womens Hose, double and single Worsted and Cotton Caps, Womens Shammy Gloves, Men and Womens Horse-Whips, Ivory, Horn, Coco, and Maple (Case) and Pocket Knives, and Forks, spring Knives, and Penknives, Sissers, Shears, Thimbles, Needles, Pins, Wooll-Cards, Frying Pans, Sheep Shears, Box, and smoothing Irons, Pepper and Coffee Mills, Mettle and Mohair Buttons, Pewter Plates, Dishes, Basons, Porringers and Spoons, Fishing Rods, and Hooks, Castor Hats, Choice Bohea Tea, and Tea Kettles, Ivory and Horn Combs, Gun Locks, two Foot Rules, Gimblets, Files, and Rasps, with sundry other Small Wares, also variety of Cutlery Ware.

Just published,

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